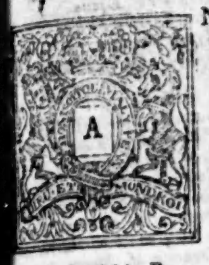
NUMB. 120

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15. 1735. No. 120.

Miſcellaneous Reflections upon Liberty, Luxury, Corruption, *&c.*



AN honeſt Mind muſt ſee, with Indignation, the Proſtitution of the *beſt Words*, and *the beſt Things*, to ſerve *the worſt Cauſe*. There is hardly a political Sentiment, moral Maxim, or a Word big with the moſt uſeful and important Ideas, but has been moſt ſhamefully proſtituted by Mr. *D'Avenet* and his Party, to ſerve the vile Purpoſes of *Faction*. All their Diſſertations upon *Liberty*, *Virtue*, and *Independency*, all their Declamations againſt *Luxury*, *Corruption*, and *Venality*, don't appear to have the leaſt Deſign to reform the People, but to rouze them up to deſtroy a Miniſter; for they are told, in the laſt *Craftſman*, That *they are over-ruled by Power, and denied the Satisfaction due to national Vengeance on publick Criminals*; and then they are bid *to throw aſide all Honeſty, and boldly practiſe the Arts of enſlaving and oppreſſing their Fellow-Subjects, as well as others*. They are called upon to *murder the Inſtruments* of Oppreſſion; *to erect Gibbets without Fear*; and to mark out *a certain Man* as *the Author* of their Injuries, and *the Object* of their Reſentments; ſo that rouzing up the People to *deſtroy*, *murder*, or *aſſaſſinate*, they call writing Diſcourſes *for Liberty*, and *againſt Corruption*.

WAS ever the Word *Liberty*, ſacred to all the great Purpoſes of Life, and the Fountain of all Happineſs, ſo vilely proſtituted, as to ſerve the low and baſe Cauſe of perſonal Reſentment! I ſay, proſtituted to ſerve the vile Cauſe of perſonal Reſentment! for Liberty was never in greater Perfection, never ſtronger guarded, nor ever in leſs Danger of being loſt. Every Diſcourſe therefore inſinuating to the People, the extreme Hazard and Danger their Liberties are in of being undermined, ſubverted and deſtroyed, is a *factious Diſcourſe* againſt Liberty, and *a Libel* upon the Government: I ſay, a *factious* and a *libellous* Diſcourſe; for 'tis filling the Minds of the People with diſmal Apprehenſions of Danger to their Perſons and Properties, when there is not *one Action* done by the Government that gives *the leaſt Reaſon* to fear. To complain of the Danger Liberty is in at preſent, is full as ridiculous as to complain of the Danger of Sickneſs in the Midſt of Health; the Danger of Poverty in the Midſt of Riches; and the Danger of Starving in the Midſt of Plenty. To tell the People, as the laſt *Craftſman* does, That they are a Parcel of Fools and Idiots; that they are ſtark blind, and can't ſee the Sun at Noon-day; that they are Children, who, if gratified with a *Shadow*, will give up *the Subſtance*; that they are ſuch Blockheads as to be incapable of underſtanding; that their Liberties are undermined and going to be blown up; and ſuch a ſtupid Race of Creatures, that nothing but an *abſolute* and *direct Invaſion* of the Conſtitution, can ever ſtir them up to Reſentment. To be told all this, is ſuch an imprudent Attack upon the *common Senſe* and *common Honeſty* of the Nation, that I am ſure the People will reſent, and look upon the Author with the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation; for 'tis impoſſible Liberty ſhould be in Danger, and the People not ſee it; *the People of Property* I mean, whom he makes his Exhortations to; who underſtand the State of the Nation as well as himſelf; and can as eaſily diſcern whether Trains are laid to undermine and blow up our Liberties, as the moſt ſagacious Author among the Patriots.

LIBERTY is, at this Time, as well guarded, and in as great Perfection as 'tis poſſible any human Conſtitution ſhould be. For what is Liberty but being governed by *juſt and equal Laws* of *the People's* making? Is not this the higheſt Liberty? Is not this the Perfection of Liberty? that the People ſhould chuſe their own Legiſlators; and that the executive Power of the Kingdom ſhould conſtantly govern by what thoſe Legiſlators inſtitute? Is there one Act of *Power* that is not an Act of *Law*? Or, are there any Laws made contrary to general Juſtice, or which have the leaſt Tendency to ſubvert the great End and Deſign of all the other Laws? What is it then we complain of? Where is our Danger? The Ill we feel is only in our Fears; it has no real Exiſtence; 'tis an Apparition only conjured up by theſe Lunaticks in Politicks that we are contending with. 'Tis ſaid indeed, that our Danger is from our Luxury, and the Neceſſities conſequent upon it, which cauſe Dependence and Corruption. But, I ſay, let the People look to that; 'tis their Buſineſs to preſerve themſelves from Corruption: Nobody can do it for them. This World hath ſtood already, according to our orthodox Computation, about ſix thouſand Years; and there were always *Tempters* and *Tempted*; Corrupters and Corrupted; and I am afraid always will be. But this I affirm, there is no Way to prevent Corruption, but ſo to live and manage our own Fortunes, as not to be under the Neceſſity of being corrupted; for as no Laws nor Power can make Men *religious*, *wiſe*, and *honeſt*; ſo no Laws nor Power can preſerve them from *Corruption*; this muſt be done at home; 'tis what we muſt do for ourſelves; and what no Man can do for us. Here lies *Virtue*, here lies *Merit*. In this conſiſts the Excellency and Dignity of Man. 'Tis in vain to complain of the Growth of *Luxury* and *Corruption*: 'Tis in vain to ſay, with the *Craftſman*, 'That 'tis *morally impoſſible* to ſtop the Growth 'of Luxury and Corruption, *without the Interpoſition of* 'the *ſuperior Powers*, and the Examples of our Leaders; becauſe whilſt there are *Tempters*, the common 'People will be *ſeduced*, *corrupted* and *betrayed*.' But I ask, How we ſhall put an End to Tempters? Cut off one there will riſe up another. *Men in Power* will be tempting others to ſerve the Ends of Power; and *Men out of Power* will tempt their Friends, Acquaintance, and Dependents to ſerve the Ends of *Faction*, *Ambition*, *Reſentment*, and *perſonal Hate*; and there is no Remedy for this but what is in ourſelves; for what can Power do? Or what ought it to do? Nothing that I know of, but ſecure our Perſons and Properties againſt the Violence of wicked Men; but it cannot ſecure them againſt *the Arts* of other Men, nor *againſt ourſelves*. Every Man may hurt his own Perſon, or conſume his own Property; and 'tis out of the Power of all the Laws the Wit of Man can invent to hinder him; nor do I think they *ought* to hinder him, but that every Man ſhould have *the Liberty* to diſpoſe of his own Perſon and Fortunes as he pleaſes, without injuring the Perſons and Properties of other Men. The End and Deſign of Government is not to keep us from *hurting ourſelves*, but *to keep others from hurting us*; and, if Governments would do that, 'tis enough; 'tis all that wiſe Men expect from them; 'tis all they deſire of them: But ſhould *Perſons in Power* once pretend, I was going to ſay *preſume*, to intermeddle with the Diſpoſal of *our Perſons* and *our Fortunes*, or break into our *Families* and *Retirements*, under a Pretence of preventing *Luxury*, I don't know any Gentlemen of Senſe and Spirit, but would endeavour to turn them out of Power, or withdraw themſelves from it.

—To talk, there, as the Authors of the *Craftſman* do, about preventing Luxury and Corruption *by Power*, is ridiculous Cant and Nonſenſe, or erecting a Tyranny over our Perſons and Eſtates. They do not *Philoſophize* or *Moralize*; they do not ſhew the People how they ought to prevent Corruption; but, only teach them to hate the *Court* or *Miniſtry*, as the Cauſe of it: But this is as wicked as 'tis weak; for we never had better Examples of *OEconomy* and of all the *ſocial Virtues* than in the preſent Court; the People have, therefore, the Examples of the Greateſt Perſons in the Kingdom to ſteer by. But, if Examples will not do, they have their own *Reaſon*, form'd upon Experience and Knowledge, to convince them of this Truth, that they are not able to preſerve their *Honeſty*, after they have, through *Luxury* and *Vanity*, thrown away their *Fortunes*. Their only way is, therefore, to be *Induſtrious*, and to *live within their Fortunes*; ſo will they be Proof againſt all the Temptations, and all the Tempters in the World: They ſhould guard againſt *Luxury* and *Exceſs*, either in *ſenſual Gratifications*, or *Furniture*, *Dreſs*, *Equipage*, and other *Follies* ariſing from *Pride*, as they would guard againſt their moſt dreadful Enemy; for no Enemy can injure them ſo much as they will injure themſelves by Prodigality and Luxury. Let the People of *England* then aſſume the Senſe and Reſolution of their Anceſtors, to get their Livings by *Induſtry*, and never exceed the *Limits* of their private Fortunes, and all Complaints of Venality and Corruption will fall to the Ground. But till this is done, we may roar againſt *Courts* and *Miniſters*, and againſt *Corruption* as much as we pleaſe: Some will *corrupt*, and others will be *corrupted*; nor is there any Remedy for this; but the *Exerciſe* of our own *Reaſon*, which will tell us, that all our *Virtue* and all our *Happineſs* too, ariſe from the Practice of humble Temperance, plain Frugality, and honeſt Induſtry.

F. OSBORNE.

LONDON.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from Holland, which brought Letters of the 11th from Koningsberg that ſay, they had Advice there from Warſaw, that the General Dyet of Pacification was ſeparated without proceeding to Buſineſs, ſeveral of the Deputies having to the very laſt oppoſed the Election of a Marſhal. Thoſe directly from Warſaw ſay, that there was a Seſſion on the 5th; but it was the laſt according to the Laws of the Kingdom; nevertheleſs it being the Cuſtom for the Dyet to continue ſitting 5 Days longer, in order to give Time for the Chamber of the Deputies to join the Senate, and to carry to them the Reſolutions of the Deputies, the latter are ſtill ſitting to ſee, whether ſince they have failed of the Election of a Marſhal by the uſual Methods, it may not be accompliſh'd by ſuch as are extraordinary: In ſuch Caſes 'tis the Cuſtom, inſtead of voting by Palatinates and Diſtricts, each according to their Rank, to vote without Order, and when any one is propoſed for Marſhal, they only ſay, *Sgoda* or *Niemax Sgoda*, i. e. *I approve* or *diſapprove*.

'Tis confirm'd from Vienna, that M. de la Beaume returned thither from the Court of France, and was actually ſet out again thither with the Imperial Court's Anſwer to his Diſpatches.

Letters from the Rhine ſay, that the Priſoners of War taken on both Sides towards the Cloſe of the Campaign, eſpecially in the Expedition on the Moſelle, have been releaſed.

Thoſe from Italy adviſe, that the News of the Preliminarſes being ſign'd for a Peace, has had a very different Impreſſion upon the Spaniards from what it made upon the French Troops. The Marſhal de Noailles having received a Courier from Paris, the General Officers crowded about him with Impatience to know the Contents of his Diſpatches; but the Marſhal only ſaid to them, *I have good News, Gentlemen, you ſhall know more in three Days.* But as to the Spaniards, three of their Soldiers at Verona hearing the Peace talk'd of, tore off their white Cockades from their Hats in a Rage, for which the Duke de Montemar put them under a Guard; but the ſaid Duke expreſſes no little Surprize and Uneaſineſs at the News of the late Negociations, and is very angry with the Proveditor General of the Republick for excuſing himſelf from furniſhing Corn, on pretence that the Mantuan was again to revert to the Emperor; and he declared, that without very poſitive Orders from the King of Spain, he would not part with an Inch of Land in that Dutchy; adding, that he had Troops enough under his Command to maintain his Ground. This General being informed of his Catholick Majeſty's Mind with regard to the Siege of Mantua, has cauſed it to be block'd up again very cloſe, and has publiſh'd a moſt ſevere Order throughout the Mantuan, which is even affix'd to the Trees, declaring, that if any Inhabitant of the ſaid Dutchy, either Noble or Plebeian, preſume to contravene the repeated Prohibitions of furniſhing the City of Mantua with Proviſions, he ſhall be puniſhed with immediate Death, and hang'd up on the very Spot where he ſhall be taken in the Fact, beſides Forfeiture of his Goods and Chattles, and the Baniſhment of his Family: And ſuch as are found travelling to, or in any manner correſponding with Mantua, are to be carried Priſoners to Mirandola, where, if they are fit for Labour, they are to be ſet to Work on the Fortifications for ſix Months, or elſe to lie during that Term in Gaol. Mean time the Duke is not only adding new Fortifications to Mirandola, and ſtoring it with Arms and Ammunition in abundance; but is alſo fortifying the chief Places on the Mincio, from Goito to Governolo, and making ſuch other

Diſpoſitions,

Diſpoſitions, as if he expected the Return of the Germans into Italy to diſlodge him; and he has demanded Winter Quarters for 9000 Men in the Bologneſe, of which the Senate has made Complaint to the Pope.

They write from Copenhagen, that after great Search for the Incendiaries that ſet Fire to Rotſchild, they have diſcovered a Lad of about 16 or 17 Years of Age, that goes by the Name of Nicholas Chriſtian, who declared, that he was guilty of the ſeveral Fires that happened there on the 25th, 26th, and 29th of September, and on the 4th and 24th of October laſt; and that he did it, at the Inſtigation of divers Perſons (whom he has informed againſt) who took an Advantage from the Confuſion to plunder. The young Villain has confeſſed, that, on the Day he was apprehended, he was to ſet Fire to Rotſchild the ſixth Time.

They write from the Hague, that the Prince and Princeſs of Orange are arrived there for a few Days, from their Seat at Loo.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have ordered the following Ships to ſail to Liſbon, and joyn the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Fleet of Great Britain, viz. the Windſor and Rippon, of 60 Guns, and 400 Men; the Centurion and Preſton, of 50 Guns, and 350 Men; the Roebuck, of 40 Guns, and 250 Men; and the Princeſs Louiſa, of 30 Guns, and 250 Men. 'Tis ſaid, that Sir John Norris, with the Fleet, will winter at Liſbon; and that a Squadron of ſmall Ships will cruize in the Channel.

Laſt Monday died at Portſmouth, in an advanced Age, Captain Joſeph Lewis, an old and experienced Officer belonging to the Royal Navy.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of Mr. Beaumont, Druggiſt on Ludgate-hill, after lying in State at Exeter Exchange in the Strand, was interred at Chriſt Church in Newgate-ſtreet.

To-morrow his Highneſs the Prince of Modena ſets out on his Return home.

Yeſterday died, in an advanced Age, the Lady of Sir John Eyles, Bart. and Alderman of this City.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 145 5-8ths. India 162 to 1-half. South Sea 89 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Old Annuity 108 3-4ths to 109. New ditto 109 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 98. Emperor's Loan 105 3-4ths. Royal-Aſſurance 100 1-4th. London-Aſſurance 12 3-4ths to 7-8ths. York Buildings 1 3-4ths. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 5l. 10s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3l. 11s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 3l. 10s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 4l. 10s. Premium. Salt Tallies 4l. 2s. 6d. Prem. Engliſh Copper 2l. 1s. Welſh ditto, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 109.

On the firſt Thurſday in Nov. was publiſhed,

(With his Majeſty's Royal Licence and Protection) containing Twenty Sheets. Pr. 3 s.

NUMB. XXIX.

In which are included the Lives of Campanella the Philoſopher; Du Cange, Author of the Gloſſaries; Des Cartes the Philoſopher; Iſaac Caſaubon, and Dr. Maric Caſaubon; and ſeveral other new and curious Articles. Being the Second of the Fourth Volume, of

A GENERAL DICTIONARY HISTORICAL and CRITICAL. In which a new and accurate Tranſlation of that of the celebrated Mr. BAYLE, with the Corrections and Obſervations printed in the late Edition at Paris, are included and interſperſed, with ſeveral Thouſand Lives never before publiſhed. The whole containing the Hiſtory of the moſt illuſtrious Perſons of all Ages and Nations; particularly thoſe of Great Britain and Ireland, diſtinguiſhed by their Rank, Actions, Learning, and other Accompliſhments; with Reflections on ſuch Paſſages of Mr. BAYLE, as ſeem to favour Sceptiſcim and the Manichee Syſtem.

By the Rev. JOHN PETER BARNARD,
The Rev. Mr. THOMAS BIRCH,
Mr. LOCKMAN. *And other Hands.*

Printed for G. Strahan, J. Clarke, and T. Hatchett, in Cornhill; J. Gray, in the Poultry; J. Batley, and J. Wood, in Pater-noſter-Row; T. Worral, J. Shuckburgh, in Fleet-ſtreet; J. Wilcox, A. Millar, C. Corbett, in the Strand; T. Osborne, in Gray's-Inn; J. Brindley, in New Bond-ſtreet; C. Ward, and R. Chandler, in Fleet-ſtreet, and at their Shop in Scarborough; and ſold by J. Roberts, in Warwick lane.

Of whom Propoſals for the Work mad be had gratis.

No. XXX. *To be publiſhed the Firſt Thurſday in Decemb. will contain, among other new and curious Articles, Memoirs of the Family of Cavendiſh; and the Life of Caxton, who firſt introduced Printing into England; and Cecil Lord Burleigh.*

At the ORATORY,

THE Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, near Clare-market, To-morrow, in the Morning, at Half an Hour after Ten, will be an Expoſition on the Waters above the Firmament, Light before the Sun, Adam and Eve the ſame. 2. An Oration on the FORCE of FORTITUDE, from that Text, Deal Courageouſly, and the Lord ſhall be with the Good; —— which has moſt Courage, the Old or New Teſtament, Paul's Spirit, Courage for Religion, what? Patterns of it; the Courage of Chriſt; Remedies againſt Fear, and Principles of Heroiſm.

II. In the Evening at Six, will be an Oration on Queen ELIZABETH PROCLAIM'D, NOV. 17. 1558. her Introduction, the Earl of Eſſex, his Character and Fate, the foreign and domeſtick KEY to HER COURT; the Flower of the Subject in Little; her Miniſters, Wars, Religion, and Eminent Perſons: Then a PUBLICK DISPUTATION on a Point undecided. "Innate Ideas, between ſome Gentlemen, Aſſertors of Mr. "LOCKE, &c"

Any Gentleman is free to offer his Sentiments on the Queſtion. —— Seats are taken here as in other Places of Religious Aſſembly.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price Six-pence]

CHRIST the Light of the World: Or, the principal Improvements made in Religion by Chriſtianity. Repreſented in a Sermon preached at the Young Men's Lecture at EXON, Sep. 11 1735.

By THO. AMORY.

Printed for R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown; and J. Gray, at the Croſs-Keys in the Poultry.

Where may be had,

I. A Dialogue on Devotion, after the Manner of Xenophon. By the ſame Author. Pr. 1 s.

II. The Evidence for our Saviour's Reſurrection conſidered. Pr. 1 s.

III. Some Thoughts on a future State. Pr. 2 s. Theſe two by Henry Grove.

In a few Days will be publiſh'd,
Beautifully printed, with a large Map, 8vo.
Price bound 5 s.

THE Hiſtory of the Revolutions of POLAND, from the Foundation of that Monarchy to the Death of Auguſtus II. By Monſ. DES FONTAINES. Tranſlated from the French.

Printed for T. WOODWARD in Fleet-ſtreet, and C. DAVIS in Pater-noſter-Row.

Where may be had, juſt publiſh'd,

I. Memoirs Hiſtorical and Military; containing a diſtinct View of all the conſiderable States of Europe; with an accurate Account of the Wars in which they had been engag'd from the Year 1672 to the Year 1710. Interſperſed with various Reflections on the Views, Politicks and Intereſts of the ſeveral Princes and Republicks by whom thoſe Wars were commenced or ſuſtained, with large Obſervations on their Characters, conſider'd either as ambitious or pacifick Princes. Together with Remarks on the Conduct and Abilities of their Miniſters, Generals, Governors of Places, and other Officers, in the Plans and Execution of the ſeveral Operations of War wherein they were employ'd. Written by the late Marquiſs DE FEUQUIERES, Lieutenant General of the French Army. Tranſlated from the French. In 2 Vols 8vo.

N. B. *Theſe Memoirs are a Continuation of the Hiſtory of the Wars (wherein the Marſhal* de Turenne *leaves off) to the Year* 1710.

II. Mr. A. Boyer's Life of Queen ANNE, illuſtrated with Cuts, in large and ſmall Paper. Folio.

Dr. ROBERT EATON's
BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and ſold at the Doctor's late Dwelling Houſe, now Mr. DUTTON's *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-ſtreet.*

THIS Medicine reſtrains in a moſt ſurprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorhagies, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly ſtops all dangerous Bleedings at the Noſe or Gums, ſpitting or vomiting Blood; alſo the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menſes; bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if uſed according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himſelf, and dedicated to the College of Phyſicians a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years at Sea, or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be univerſally Uſeful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine; but alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Stypticke from a Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be perſuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradſhaw's Warehouſe behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymiſt, in Bartholomew Cloſe; Mr. William Evans, Bookſeller in Briſtol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookſeller at York; Mr. Roe, Bookſeller in Derby; Mr. Raiks, Printer in Glouceſter; Mr. Dicey, Printer in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary at Kidderminſter; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shopkeeper in Exeter; Mr. Halifax, an Apothecary at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookſeller, at Woolverhampton, and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worceſter.

BOOKS.

BEING the Libraries of Mr. R. BENNET and another Gentleman, deceaſed; which will be ſold this Day, at W. BICKERTON's, at Lord Bacon's Head without Temple-Bar: Among which are,

Hiſtory of Jamaica, by Sloane
——Hertfordſhire, by Chancey
——Cheſhire, by Leiceſter
——Rutlandſhire, by Wright
——Lancaſhire and Derby, by Leigh
——Kent, by Harris
——Rebellion by Clarendon, 3 v.
——Naval Tranſactions, by Burchett
——England, by Rapin & Echard
Abridgment of the Records, by Cotton, l. & f. p.
Memoirs of Winwood, Cole, Whitlock, &c.
Acta Regia, by Rapin
Fabia, Hollingſhed, & Baker's Chronicles
Works of Selden, 6 v. Spelman, &c.
Strype's Lives of Abp. Whitgift Parker, Cranmer
Tillotſon's Work, 3 v.
Voyages by Harris, Linchoten, Purchaſe, Hackluit, Tavernier, Browne, &c.
Stanley's Lives of Philoſophers
Moll's Geography
Puffendorf's Law of Nature
Wicquefort's Ambaſſador
Harris's Lexicon
Hays of Fluxions
Nichols on the Common Prayer
Ricaut's Lives of the Popes
Hiſtory of France, by Mezeray and Davilla
—— the Council of Trent, by F. Paul.
——Thucydides, by Hobbs.

REPORTS, by Anderſon, Bulſtrode, Beuloe, Coke, Carter, Comberbach.

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